

Attny Docket No. S1011/20127
PTO Customer No. 03000

**TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371**

(ENTRY INTO U.S. NATIONAL PHASE UNDER CHAPTER II)

International Application No. : PCT/GB00/01233
International Filing Date : March 30, 2000
Priority : GB 9907596.2, filed April 1, 1999
Title of Invention : ANTIVIRAL COMPOSITION
Applicant(s) for DO/EO/US : Ian Stuart PARDOE
c/o Henderson Morley Research and
Development Limited
2 Salisbury Road
Birmingham B13 8JS, Great Britain

Box PCT (EO/US)
Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. This express request to immediately begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)).
3. A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.

4. The International Application as filed (35 U.S.C 371(c)(2)) has been transmitted by the International Bureau. A copy of the cover sheet of the international application as published on October 12, 2000, under International Publication No. WO 00/59524 is enclosed.
5. A copy of the International Preliminary Examination Report is enclosed.
6. A Response to Written Opinion, dated February 22, 2001 is enclosed.
7. A Preliminary Amendment and an Abstract of the Disclosure are enclosed.
7. A Declaration For Patent Application is enclosed.
9. An Information Disclosure Statement, PTO Form 1449 and copies of each of the references disclosed therein are enclosed.
10. Petition To Revive Unintentionally Abandoned Application under 37 CFR 1.17(m), in duplicate is enclosed.
11. Calculation sheet, in duplicate, is attached.

This application and items attached are being transmitted after the 30 month claimed priority date.

Respectfully submitted,

CAESAR, RIVISE, BERNSTEIN,
COHEN & POKOTILOW, LTD.

February 12, 2002

By Allan H. Fried
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**CALCULATION SHEET
BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492(1)(1)-(5):**

Claims Fee

	Claims Filed	Extra Claims	Rate	Calculation
Total Claims	19	0	x 18	\$
Independent Claims	4	1	x 84	\$ 84.00
Multiple Dependent Claims			x280	

Basic Fee U.S. PTO was not International Preliminary Examination Authority. Search report on the international application was prepared by the European Patent Office

\$ 890.00

Total

\$ 974.00

Reduction by 1/2 for filing by small entity
(The applicant is entitled to small entity status)

487.00

TOTAL NATIONAL FEE

\$ 487.00

Please charge counsel's account no. 03-0075 in the amount of \$445, or any additional amount which may be required, to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of the calculation sheets is enclosed.

AUTHORIZATION TO CHARGE ADDITIONAL FEES

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the following additional fees which may be required by this paper and during the entire pendency of this application to counsel's deposit account:

1. 37 CFR 1.492(a)(1), (2), (3) and (4) (filing fees)
2. 37 CFR 1.492(b), (c) and (d) (presentation of extra claims)
3. 37 CFR 1.17 (application processing fees)
4. 37 CFR 1.492(e) and (f) (surcharge fee for filing declaration and/or filing an English translation of an International Application later than 30 months after the priority date)

03-0075
Deposit Account

February 12, 2002
Date

Allan H. Fried
Allan H. Fried - Reg. No. 31,253

PATENT
Attny Docket No. S1011/20127
PTO Customer No. 03000

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
PATENT EXAMINING OPERATION

Applicant : Ian Stuart PARDOE
Serial No. : U.S. national stage application
based on PCT/GB00/01233, filed March 30, 2000
Priority : British Application Nos. GB 9907596.2, Filed April 1, 1999
Invention : ANTIVIRAL COMPOSITION

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Box PCT (DO/EO/US)
Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Before calculation of the filing fees, please amend the above-identified application in the following manner.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1-9, and add the following new claims:

- 10. A pharmaceutical composition effective against viruses comprising water-soluble extract of *Palmaria palmata*.
11. A composition is adapted for administration orally, intravenously, or topically.
12. A composition according to Claim 11, adapted for ingestion orally.
13. A composition according to Claim 12, comprising a 200 mg. capsule, to be ingested three times daily.

14. A composition according to Claim 10, adapted for administration in the treatment of viruses of the Herpes family.

15. A method of recovering the water-soluble extract of *Palmaria palmata* for use in the production of a pharmaceutical composition effective against viruses, the method comprising drying the *Palmaria palmata* to a predetermined water content, comminuting the material to a fine powder and then dissolving the powder in water.

16. A method according to Claim 15, including the step of storing the powder at or below room temperature.

17. A method according to Claim 15, including the step of centrifuging the solution and recovering the supernatant.

18. A method according to Claim 15, wherein the dried material is mixed with water in the ratio of 50g:300 ml.

19. A method of treating a viral infection, said method comprising the step of administering a pharmaceutical composition to a person infected with a virus, said pharmaceutical composition comprising a water-soluble extract of *Palmaria palmata*.

20. A method of Claim 19, wherein the composition is administered either orally, intravenously, or topically.

21. A method of Claim 20, wherein the composition is administered orally for ingestion.

22. A method of Claim 19, wherein the person is infected with a virus of the Herpes family.

23. A method of Claim 22, wherein the virus is either Herpes Simplex Type 1 or Herpes Simplex Type 2.

24. A method of Claim 19, wherein the composition is a powder.
25. A method of Claim 24, wherein 200 mg of the powder is administered 3 times in one day.
26. A method of Claim 25, wherein the composition comprises powder that had been obtained by removing water from an aqueous solution that had contained *Palmaria palmata* and then had been filtered.
27. A composition of Claim 19, said water-soluble extract being in the form of a powder that had been obtained by removing water from an aqueous solution that had contained *Palmaria palmata* and then had been filtered.
28. A composition of Claim 19, said water-soluble extract having been prepared by a process that comprised filtering an aqueous extract of *Palmaria palmata*. --

REMARKS

The Abstract of the Disclosure is also attached hereto to comply with the requirements of 37 C.F.R. §1.72(b).

Respectfully submitted,

CAESAR, RIVISE, BERNSTEIN,
COHEN & POKOTILOW, LTD.

February 12, 2002

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(Musical notation for the first system of the score)

ANTIVIRAL COMPOSITION

The invention relates to an anti-viral composition useful in the therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of a range of viral conditions. More particularly the invention is useful in the treatment of Herpes viral infections.

It has been suggested that certain marine algal species have anti-viral activity, for example, Ehresmann, 1977, J Phycol. 13:37-40. However, the species so far identified as having anti-viral action are both rare in their occurrence and difficult to harvest as well as being impossible to grow in culture. This has limited their usefulness.

The invention is based on the realisation that extracts of *Palmaria palmata* are useful for the purpose specified. *Palmaria palmata* is different in that it is abundant, may be artificially cultured and therefore may be used more easily to mass produce an anti-viral material.

In one aspect the invention provides a water soluble extract of *Palmaria palmata* for use as an anti-viral agent.

In another aspect the invention provides a water soluble extract of *Palmaria palmata* as a medicament.

In another aspect the invention provides use of water-soluble extract of *Palmaria palmata* for the production of a pharmaceutical composition effective against viruses.

The composition may be formulated for application in any suitable way, e.g. as a capsule, a tablet, suppository, injectable solution, topical cream; or the like. In addition the extract may be used as an additive for a foodstuff, in a face mask; or the like.

In another aspect the invention provides a foodstuff containing water-soluble extract of *Palmaria palmata*.

In yet another aspect the invention provides a method of treating herpes virus infections in human or animal subjects, comprising applying to the subject a water soluble extract of *Palmaria palmata*. Preferably the application is ingestion.

The rate of application may be determined by routine experimentation. One preferred embodiment is a 200 mg capsule, to be ingested three times per day.

In yet another aspect the invention provides a method of recovering the water-soluble extract of *Palmaria palmata*, comprising drying the *Palmaria palmata* to a predetermined water content, comminuting the material to a fine powder and then dissolving the powder in water.

The method preferably includes the step of storing the powder at or below room temperature. Preferably the method includes the step of centrifuging the solution and recovering the supernatant. Preferably the dried material is mixed with water in the ratio of 50g:300ml.

The full botanical name of *Palmaria palmata* is Algae Rhodophycota Rhodophyceae *Palmariales* *Palmariacaceae*. Common names include Dulsk, Dillisk, Soel, Darusu,

Goemon. A review of the chemical constituents of the red alga *Palmaria palmata* is published in *Economic Botany* 34(1), 1980, pp 27-50. This discloses at page 36 that the major polysaccharide is a water-soluble xylan composed of β - (1 \rightarrow 3) and β - (1 \rightarrow 4) linked D-xylose units which contain no sulphate ester or methoxyl groups.

The water soluble extracts of *Palmaria palmata* are extremely effective for the treatment of viruses of the Herpes family including Herpes simplex type 1, Herpes simplex type 2, varicella zoster cytomegalovirus, human Herpes type 6 and human Herpes type 8. The anti-viral activity of these water soluble extracts may also be effective against other viruses.

Biochemical analyses of *Palmaria palmata* show that the major components are as follows:

Protein:

The classical Kjeldahl method support a high protein content of *Palmaria palmata*.

Lipids:

Lipids may be extracted using a solvent into which lipids dissolve, e.g. chloroform.

Minor components include vitamins and minerals including carotene, ascorbic acid, calcium, iron, and iodine.

Carbohydrates:

The full botanical name of *Palmaria palmata* is Algae Rhodophycota Rhodophyceae *Palmariales* *Palmariacaceae*. Common names include Dulske, Dillisk, Soel, Darusu,

Goemon. A review of the chemical constituents of the red alga *Palmaria palmata* is published in *Economic Botany* 34(1), 1980, pp 27-50. This discloses at page 36 that the major polysaccharide is a water-soluble xylan composed of β - (1 \rightarrow 3) and β - (1 \rightarrow 4) linked D-xylose units which contain no sulphate ester or methoxyl groups. The carbohydrate fraction of *Palmaria palmata* contains easily soluble polysaccharides and more fibre like polymers which act similarly to cellulose. It is possible to fractionate the carbohydrates found in *Palmaria palmata* by extraction/precipitation.

While we do not wish the invention to be limited by the following theory our evaluations suggest that as the carbohydrate fraction is the only major water soluble component of the algae, the anti-viral action is from a complex carbohydrate and most probably polysaccharide in nature. The present knowledge of complex carbohydrates does not enable the large scale production or manufacture of these very complex molecules. For this reason it is believed that for a pharmaceutical compound to be successfully derived from *Palmaria palmata*, it will be extracted from cultured plants.

A sample of *Palmaria palmata* (Linnaeus Kuntze) belonging to the family Rhodophyta (Common name Dulse, Dillisk, Dilleasc, Darusa, Soel, Goemon a vache Creathnach) was harvested from the sea and identified as *Palmaria palmata* by the National University of Ireland in Galway, Department of Marine Biology, Ireland, using molecular biology techniques to specifically identify the genome of *Palmaria palmata*. This was confirmed by the physical appearance of the specimen conforming to that expected. This seaweed has a reddish brown colour with membranous or leathery flattened fronds 50 – 300 mm long arising from a discoid base usually with a small stipe expanding to form a simple or

dichotomously and palmately divided fronds often with characteristic marginal leaflets. This seaweed may be found in many oceans attached to rock, mussels in intertidal or shallow subtidal waters. it is widely distributed and abundant.

Palmaria palmata may be cultivated for harvesting in any suitable way. We envisage that portions of the plant will be attached to ropes or tubes in sites having strong tidal currents but which are sheltered from excessive wave action. An alternative way may be to cultivate the plants in tanks having controlled concentration of essential nutrients and possibly using heated waste water.

Once harvested, the sample of *Palmaria palmata* was subsequently dried at 3 temperatures, namely 4°C, 25°C and 65°C, to a water content of approximately 10%. Once dried the algae may then be comminuted by any suitable method (use of pestle and mortar or liquidiser) to a fine powder. This powder may then be stored at room temperature or indefinitely at - 20°C prior to use. The powder is mixed with sterile purified water and shaken periodically either manually or by a proprietary shaker and subsequently left overnight in a refrigerator. The resultant mixture is then centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 30 minutes and the supernatant is kept for further analysis and experimentation.

It is preferred that the dried algal powder be present in the proportions of the order of 50 g *Palmaria palmata* and 300 mls water. The aqueous extract is preferably sterilised by passage through a proprietary millipore or other bacterial filter.

The Herpes Simplex Virus

The herpes simplex virus (HSV) is a large (150 – 200nm) DNA virus which consists of approximately 152,000 base pairs of double stranded DNA encapsulated in a proteinaceous capsid. The capsid is surrounded by a less well defined structure known as the tegument. The virus is contained in a host cell derived lipid bilayer which is studded with virus specific glycoproteins and integral membrane proteins.

Genital Herpes

Recurrent herpes genitalis is estimated to affect over 45 million people in the USA alone. (Fleming et al NEJM Oct 97). The incidence is increasing, leading to a massive reservoir for transmission of infection to sexual partners and new-born infants. Once infected, over 95% of patients who have proven primary herpes genitalis have had at least one recurrence with an average of 5 – 6 recurrences per year. Approximately 25% of people will have recurrences at monthly intervals accompanied by extremely troublesome physical discomfort and (often) psychological upset. Current therapy for genital herpes revolves around psychological support, education, barrier methods of contraception and treatment on a regular basis with the expensive anti-viral drugs such as Aciclovir, Penciclovir and Famciclovir. These are not tolerated by all sufferers and in some cases are ineffective.

Genital Herpes in Pregnancy

Herpes simplex infection may be spread from mother to foetus. This usually occurs during parturition but can rarely occur in-utero. The rate of transmission depends on whether the mother is suffering primary herpes, where the transmission rate is 50% or recurrent herpes where the transmission rate is 8%.

If any lesions are visible during the onset of labour, this would be an indication for undertaking a caesarian section.

Neonatal Infection

50 – 60% of infants with neonatal Herpes simplex virus infection are born to mothers with no history of genital herpes infection. Neonatal herpes simplex virus infection is very serious. Over 70% of cases present infections localised to the eyes, skin or mouth within 3 – 30 days of birth. Unfortunately, over three quarters of those infected will progress to disseminated or CNS involvement which carries a very high morbidity and mortality.

Herpes Encephalitis

Acute encephalitis caused by herpes simplex virus is a common and often fatal infection. The herpes viruses have a role in other pathology.

(i). Neurological Diseases: Bells Palsy

There is now compelling evidence to suggest that Bells palsy is caused by an acute herpes simplex infection of the facial nerve. In a study by Murakami (Annals of Internal Medicine 124 pt 1 27 – 30, 1996 Jan) PCR of endoneural fluid revealed HSV genomes in 11/14 patients while in healthy controls and those with Ramsay Hunt syndrome the virus could not be detected. A recently published placebo controlled double blind trial treating those with Bells palsy with either prednisolone alone or prednisolone with acyclovir showed a very statistically superior outcome when using acyclovir leading the researchers to suggest that bells palsy is probably caused by herpes simplex. (Adour et al Annals of Otology Rhinology and Laryngology 105 (5) 371 – 8 May 1996).

(ii). Senile Dementia and Organic Brain Disease

As early as 1975 a link between herpes simplex and senile dementia was suggested. (Libikova Acta Virologica 19(6) : 493 – 5, 1975). In this study, 47% of patients suffering with senile dementia had neutralising antibodies to HSV 1 in their cerebrospinal fluid, compared to none of mentally retarded adolescents. Serum levels of antibodies were elevated in 61% of demented patients compared with 31% of normal controls. More recent work (Jamieson et al Journal of Pathology 167(4) : 365 – 8 Aug 1991) used PCR (polymerase chain reaction) to detect thymidine kinase from viral DNA. There was a significant anatomically specific presence of herpes simplex in the brains of those with senile dementia with virus being commonly detected in the hippocampus and the cortex but universally absent in the occipital cortex.

(iii). Inflammatory Bowel Disease

An interesting study by Wakefield (Journal of Medical Virology 1992 Vol. 38 3 : 183 – 190) demonstrated herpes virus DNA in the large intestine of biopsy specimens from patients with ulcerative colitis and Crohns disease. It appeared that the presence of at least two herpes viruses were needed to cause pathology.

(iv). Malignancy

A study by Ruther (Tumordiagnostik & Therapie 1994 Vol. 15 No 14, pp 121 – 127) examined biopsy specimens from patients with bronchial carcinoma, pleural mesothelioma, sarcoid and asthma. He found a significant proportion were infected with several herpes viruses (HSV 1 and 2, HHV 6 and EBV) compared to no detectable virus in healthy controls. He suggested that because viruses of the herpes group can play a part in malignant transformation of cells, the role of these

viruses as causative agents of malignant diseases in man should be investigated further.

(v). Lymphoproliferative Disorders

It has been known for many years that the herpes virus Epstein Barr is the causative agent in some forms of lymphoma. Further work examining a rapidly fatal lymphoproliferative disorder in bone marrow transplant recipient (Brion et al Nouvelle revue Francaise hematologie 1995 37 6 pp 289 – 296) showed that herpes virus genome was present in tumoral cells of all analysed specimens including herpes simplex type 1.

All of the above suggest that the role of Herpes simplex virus is not only extremely widespread within the general population but its pathological effects can be just as diverse highlighting the urgent need for effective treatments. It is considered that this invention will provide such effective treatments.

In order that the invention may be well understood it will now be described by way of illustration only with reference to the accompanying examples.

EXAMPLE 1

50 g of *Palmaria palmata* was dried at 65°C in air and the resultant dried plant material was comminuted in a domestic blender. The comminuted plant matter was then mixed with 300 ml of water at 19°C which had been purified by passage through a Bobby Sterilising Double Distill water purifier. This was then stirred by manual agitation and left overnight at 4°C. The resultant mixture was centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 30 minutes in a proprietary centrifuge. The supernatant was then

removed and passed through a millipore bacterial filter to remove any particulate or bacterial contamination. The resultant clear, pink/purple coloured liquid contains the active substance. The liquid was removed from the active compound by freeze drying using a proprietary freeze drier (e.g.) Edwards Modulyo EF4). The resultant powder has a pinkish colour. This was then encapsulated in a standard gelatin capsule at a concentration of 200 mg per capsule. This encapsulated *Palmaria palmata* extract was then administered to a patient as described below.

Human Subject

A male human diagnosed as having recurrent type 2 genital herpes by culture of virus from the penile lesion by polymerase chain reaction showing type 2 herpes simplex genome, and the presence of type 2 specific IgG against herpes simplex gG2 confirms that this was recurrent rather than primary genital herpes infection. The subject was prone to frequent (usually monthly) and severe recurrences of genital herpes. The subject has suffered from these for the previous 12 years and had tried several anti-viral drugs which had proven either unhelpful or unsuitable. The outbreaks would always cause a vesicular penile eruption with typically 12 blisters on the shaft of the penis. These so-called prodromal symptoms would inevitably yield a full attack. Within 48 hours of developing the lesions, glands would swell in the groin and systemic symptoms of viraemia would develop (e.g. raised body temperature, achy joints and tiredness). The lesions on the penis would heal without scarring after approximately 14 days.

On three separate outbreaks this subject was administered by ingestion the capsules containing the freeze dried extract of *Palmaria Palmata* at a dose of one 200 mg capsule, three times daily for 5 days, taken as soon as symptoms of the prodrome developed. The subject described that on each occasion of the 3

outbreaks where he administered the extract during the prodromal phase, symptoms improved within 2 hours. On two occasions the outbreak was aborted i.e. the tingling of the penis did not produce the expected vesicular rash. There was no associated swelling of glands in the groin. On the occasion that the outbreak was not aborted, the attack was much less severe than normal. Only 6 lesions were evident, no swelling of groin glands was noted and no systemic symptoms were reported. Time to full healing was 6 days.

EXAMPLE II

Bioassays with herpes simplex virus in vitro were undertaken to follow the anti-viral activity of the water extract of *Palmaria palmata*. Culture and assay methods follow those described in Lennette and Schmidt (1979) for herpes simplex virus and Vero cells with minor modifications.

Herpes simplex strains used:

Type 1 herpes simplex strain HFEM is a derivative of the Rockerfeller strain HF (Wildy 1955) and Type 2 herpes simplex strain 3345 a penile isolate (Skinner et al 1977) were used as prototype strains. These prototypes were stored at high multiplicities of infection at - 80°C until needed.

Cell Cultures

African Green Monkey kidney cells (Vero) were obtained from the national Institute of Biological standards and Control UK and were used as the only cell line for all experiments in this Example.

Culture Media

Cells and viruses were maintained on Glasgows modified medium supplemented with 10% foetal bovine serum.

50g *Palmaria palmata* were dried at 65°C, comminuted in a domestic blender, mixed with 300 mls water and left overnight at 4°C and centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 30 minutes. The supernatant was removed and following sterilisation via a millipore filter subsequently diluted 1 in 5 with purified water (the stock solution).

The effects of this stock solution on Vero cells in culture was examined, as were the effects of Vero cells which had been infected with type 1 and type 2 virus at varying levels of infectivity. The effect of the stock solution on extracellular virus was also examined.

Results

The stock solution was found to show only minor inhibition of Vero attachment and growth and showed moderate cytopathogenesis as adjudged by the morphology of cell culture. This suggests that the water soluble extract of *Palmaria palmata* has only minimal cytotoxic effects.

The effects of the stock solution on different multiplicities of infection (i.e. concentration of virus) may be summarised as below:

Inhibition of hsv2 cytopathic effect.

Multiplicity of infection (Dose of virus)	Effect of Stock Solution
High	++++
Medium	++++
Low	++++

++++ signifies inhibition of virus cytopathic effect i.e. the action of the virus on destroying the vero cells was prevented.

This example demonstrates that virus activity was prevented by applying a small volume of stock solution to Vero cells infected with virus. Other examples have shown that at lower concentration of stock solution e.g. diluted 1 in 25, 1 in 50, 1 in 100, this anti-viral activity disappears in a concentration dependent manner. Other examples examined the effect on Herpes Simplex type 1 and other herpes viruses with almost identical results.

EXAMPLE III

Further experiments were conducted to examine effects on extracellular virus. There was no direct virucidal activity on extracellular virus. This result supports the claim that a water soluble extract from *Palmaria palmata* contains anti-viral activity.

CLAIMS

1. A water-soluble extract of *Palmaria palmata* for use as an antiviral agent.
2. A water-soluble extract of *Palmaria palmata* for use as a medicament.
3. Use of water-soluble extract of *Palmaria palmata* for the production of a pharmaceutical composition effective against viruses.
4. Use according to Claim 3, wherein the composition is adapted for administration, orally, intravenously, or topically.
5. Use according to Claim 4, adapted for ingestion orally.
6. Use according to Claim 4 or 5, comprising a 200 mg. capsule, to be ingested three times daily.
7. Use according to Claim 3, 4 or 5, adapted for administration in the treatment of viruses of the Herpes family.
8. A foodstuff containing water-soluble extract of *Palmaria palmata*.
9. A method of recovering the water-soluble extract of *Palmaria palmata*, comprising drying the *Palmaria palmata* to a predetermined water content, comminuting the material to a fine powder and then dissolving the powder in water.

10. A method according to Claim 9, including the step of storing the powder at or below room temperature.
11. A method according to Claim 9 or 10, including the step of centrifuging the solution and recovering the supernatant.
12. A method according to Claim 9, 10 or 11, wherein the dried material is mixed with water in the ratio of 50g:300ml.
13. A method of treating Herpes virus infections in human or animal subjects, comprising applying to the subject a water-soluble extract of *Palmaria palmata*.
14. A method according to Claim 13, wherein the application is ingestion.

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : A61K 35/80, A23L 1/337, A61P 31/12, 31/22	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/59524 (43) International Publication Date: 12 October 2000 (12.10.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB00/01233 (22) International Filing Date: 30 March 2000 (30.03.00) (30) Priority Data: 9907596.2 1 April 1999 (01.04.99) GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): HENDERSON MORLEY LIMITED [GB/GB]; Metropolitan House, 2 Salisbury Road, Birmingham B13 8JS (GB). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): PARDOE, Ian, Stuart [GB/GB]; Henderson Morley Limited, Metropolitan House, 2 Salisbury Road, Birmingham B13 8JS (GB). (74) Agent: SHAW, Laurence; Laurence Shaw & Associates, 5th floor, Metropolitan House, 1 Hagley Road, Edgaston, Birmingham B16 8TG (GB).		(81) Designated States: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: ANTIVIRAL COMPOSITION (57) Abstract An antiviral composition containing a water soluble extract of <i>Palmaria palmata</i> .		

DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION

Docket Number (optional) _____

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

ANTIVIRAL COMPOSITION

the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following box is checked:

Was filed on 30 MARCH 2000 as United States Application Number or PCT International Application
Number PCT/GB00/01233 and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above. I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR §1.56. I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. §119 (a)-(d) or §365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or §365 (a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application(s)

GB 9907596.2GB01.04.1999

Priority Claimed

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

☐ Yes ☐ No

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

☐ Yes ☐ No

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

(Application Number)

(Filing Date)

(Application Number)

(Filing Date)

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 120 of any United States application(s) or § 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of this application.

(Application Number)

(Filing Date)

(Status-patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application Number)

(Filing Date)

(Status-patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

Alan H. Bernstein (Registration No. 19,315); Stanley H. Cohen (Registration No. 20,235); Manny D. Pokotilow (Registration No. 22,492); Barry A. Stein (Registration No. 25,257); Martin L. Faigus (Registration No. 24,364); Eric S. Marzluf (Registration No. 27,454); Robert S. Silver (Registration No. 35,681); Scott M. Slomowitz (Registration No. 39,032); Michael J. Berkowitz (Registration No. 39,607); David M. Tener (Registration No. 37,054); James J. Kozuch (Registration No. 39,733); Frank M. Linguini (Registration No. 32,424); Gary A. Greene (Registration No. 38,897); Marilou E. Watson (Registration No. 42,213); Michael J. Cornelison (Registration No. 40,395) and Christopher Marrone (Registration No. 45,101), care of Caesar, Rivise, Bernstein, Cohen & Pokotilow, Ltd., 12th Floor, Seven Penn Center, 1635 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-2212, my attorneys with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full name of sole or first inventor (given name, family name) IAN STUART PARDOEInventor's signature Ian Pardo

Date

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Additional inventors are being named on separately numbered sheets attached hereto.